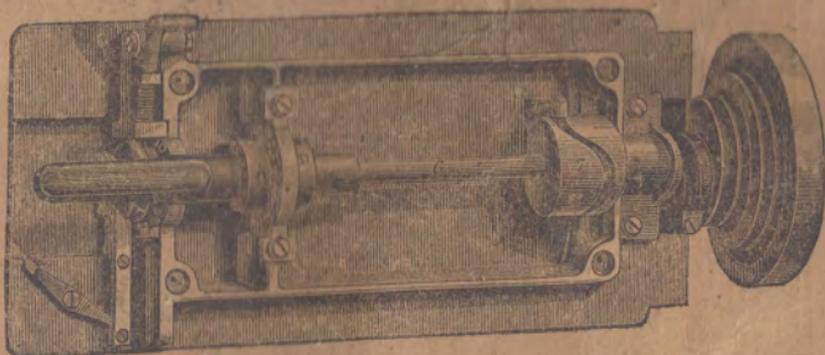


INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING  
**WHEELER & WILSON'S**



NEW FAMILY  
Sewing Machine,  
**No. 8.**



**VIEW OF MACHINE FROM BENEATH.**

**NOTICE.**

These directions should be carefully studied and followed by persons learning to operate.

Any failure on the part of agents to give instructions, if reported to us, will receive prompt attention.

Allow no person interested in the sale of other Sewing machines to handle the machine in any manner whatever. Allow the machine to be adjusted or repaired by no one but an authorized agent, or at our office.

If the machine needs repairing, take it off the table, enclose it, with the *ring slide*, *hemmer* and *bobbins*, in a small box, with the name and address of the owner written plainly and tied to it, and send it by express to some agency or office for the sale of our machines, and it will be put in order and promptly returned. (See 3d page of cover).

## DIRECTIONS

FOR USING

### Wheeler & Wilson's No. 8 Sewing Machine.

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**To Oil the Machine.** Use the best Sperm Oil, to be had of our agents, and at our offices. Put a small drop of oil in each of the oil cups (1), surrounding the presser-bar and needle-bar, also in the joints connecting the needle-bar with the needle-arm, and occasionally the smallest drop possible over the small roller screws (2) at the end of the arm, and end of the take-up (3). Oil also at the following oil holes: one at the pivot of the needle-lever (4), one at each end of the connection (5); two (for the main shaft and take-up cam) at base of the arm, and one at the take-up pivot. Remove the back plate slide (21) and oil at the five oil holes and the feed cam under the throat plate, and occasionally remove the throat plate and oil the sides of the feed-bar.

Below the table, oil the treadle through three holes; the pins through each end of the pitman, and the balance-wheel shaft through two holes above it.

Oil the spooler occasionally.

After oiling, remove the hobbin, and raise the presser-foot, run the machine rapidly a minute, then wipe off all superfluous oil. If the machine runs hard at any time, it is certain that some part has not been oiled.

**SIZE OF NEEDLES AND THREAD  
TO BE USED ON DIFFERENT MATERIALS.**

CLOTH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Finest Linsens & Silks, Lawns & Nansooks	Handker- chiefs, Collars, FineShirts Under- clothing.	Common Muslins, Light Dress- Making & Quilting.	Heavy Dress Making and Boys' Clothing	Light Clothing and Cloak Making.	Heavy Tailoring	Extra Heavy Work.
Needles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cotton.	300 to 200	150 to 100	90 to 80	70 to 60	50 to 40	36 to 30	24 to 20	16 to 8
Silk.		000	00 to 0	0 to A	B	C to D	E	F
Linen.					100 to 90	80 to 70	60 to 50	40

The number of the needle is marked upon its shank.

[NOTE.—Needles for sewing leather may be had of our agents. The narrow flat point needles are used for a face stitch, in ornamental stitching, and the twist point to sink the stitch into the leather.

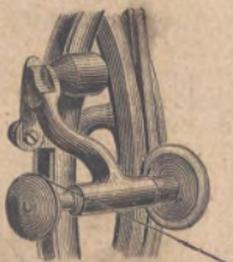
In orders, always specify the kind and number required.

Use the fine throat plate with needles from No. 1 to No. 5; but for larger the coarse one must be substituted, as the fine one would chafe off the thread.

Make yourself familiar with the motion of the treadle by running the machine without thread and with the presser foot raised, until a regular motion is attained.

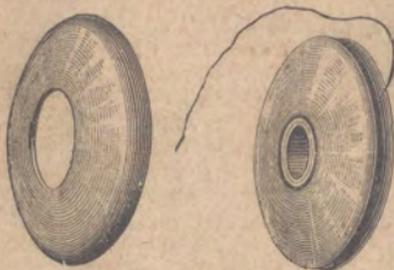
(Never run the machine with the presser foot down, except when sewing, as it will scratch the foot and dull the feed points.)

**Set the needle** with the long groove towards the right, and be sure to push the needle as far into the socket as it will go.



SPOOLER.

**To Wind the Bobbin.** Turn down the spooler and place the bobbin on the spindle. *See that it runs true.* Wind the end of the thread a few times around the hub of the bobbin, and operate the treadle, letting the thread pass firmly between the thumb and finger from one side to the other of the bobbin, that it may be wound tight and even.



RING AND BOBBIN.

**To Place the Bobbin.** Draw out the plate slide (19), loosen the ring-slide (18) and draw it back. Place the bobbin within the ring and lay both in the fork of the ring-slide, with their lower edges within the cavity of the rotating hook. Let the ring be next to the ring-slide, with the

threaded winding *from the bottom of the bobbin, and toward the operator.* Shove up the ring slide and tighten the screw firmly.

(NOTE.—The inside of the ring should be kept clear of lint or dirt, and a *very small drop* of oil should occasionally be put upon the inside of the rim.)

**To Thread the Machine.** Place the spool on the spool-wire as shown in the cut, pass the thread over the thread check (11), then down in front and once around the tension pulley (12), then down through the take-up (3), thence through the leader (13), the roller guard (2), and the guide in lower end of needle bar, to the needle. Let the thread extend through the needle one or two inches when the take-up is fully back. Now hold the upper thread loosely between the thumb and finger, and turn the machine carefully while the needle goes down and up once, then draw the upper thread and with it the under thread up through the hole in the throat plate, and pass them both back under the presser.

**To Commence Sewing.** Place the cloth beneath the presser-foot. Turn the hand wheel towards you to start the machine. Do not pull the work. The machine feeds it. If it does not, the feed is turned off.

**The Length of the Stitches** is regulated by the lever (15) under the table. Lowering the lever shortens, and raising lengthens the stitch.

**Regulate the Tension** of the upper thread by turning the small thumb-nut near the tension pulley (12); turning it on tightens the tension, and off, loosens it. The lower tension is regulated by means of the tension lever (14) under the cloth plate; moving the lever from you tightens the tension, and towards you loosens it.

In sewing soft, thin fabrics, the tension of both threads should be loose; on thick and heavy goods it should be tight. In sewing seams where strength is required, the tension should be alike on both threads, in order that the lock may be in the centre of the goods. In stitching, however, where the upper side is the right side, the under tension may be tightest, that the lock may be below the centre; and if the lower side is for the right side, the upper tension may be the tightest, that the lock may be drawn above the centre.

The best way is to regulate the tension of the upper thread before starting, so that when pulling the thread some tension will be felt, but not near enough to break it. And then while sewing adjust the under tension (by moving the lever) till the lock is as desired. If both tensions are then found to be too tight or too loose, change the upper one first and regulate the under one to correspond as before.

The greatest secret of perfect sewing lies in the proper adjustment of the tensions.

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**To Remove the Work.** Stop the machine just before the take-up is fully back, which is before either thread is tightened. Take hold of the thread, near the needle arm, and pull two or three inches of thread from the spool. Raise the presser-foot and draw out the work from you, far enough to draw out the slack thread, and cut both threads near the cloth.

**Regulate the Pressure of the foot** by turning the thumb-screw over the presser-foot spring. Heavy goods require more pressure than light. Have only enough to keep the work down.

### GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

**To turn a Corner.** Stop the machine with the needle in the cloth, after it has been down and come partly up. Then lift the presser-foot, and turn the work in the manner desired, using the needle as a pivot.

**Needles may be Sharpened** on the emery wheel. Place it on the spooler spindle. Grind the point long and tapering.

**The Belt** should be only tight enough to move the machine without slipping. Should it become too loose, a piece must be cut out near the belt hook, and another hole made and hooked again.

For ordinary purposes, the belt should pass around the smaller part of the band wheel, and the larger part of the balance wheel. To obtain more power for heavy work, or to have the machine run easier, place the belt in the other groove of both wheels.

**To Clean the Machine.** Remove the front and back plate slides, (19 and 21), the throat plate (20), and the ring slide, and wipe off all the parts; particularly about the needle-bar, rotating hook, feed, and the variable motion. After cleaning oil as before directed.

If the machine has been neglected and has become gummed, use kerosene oil or turpentine, and wipe thoroughly to remove all old oil and dirt, after which use sperm oil as usual.

**Causes of the Machine not Working Properly** will usually be found in the tension not being properly adjusted, the thread being too coarse for the needle, the needle and thread too coarse for the throat plate, or in the needle being bent, blunted or imperfectly set. See that the needle is pushed up as far as it will go into the needle-bar, and that it goes perfectly true through the hole in the throat plate. If it does not, spring the point in the requisite direction till it goes all the way alike.

If the machine misses stitches when using hard twisted cotton thread, loosen the set screw and turn the long groove

of the needle slightly towards you, (to throw the loop more directly in front of the rotating hook).

Do not let the thread check, or the groove in the tension pulley, become clogged with lint, dirt, or knots of thread.

In using silk, should it slip around the tension without turning it, wind it twice or more times around the pulley.

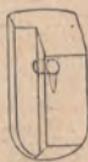
**To adjust the Feed.** Should the feed-bar be worn down by long use, it may be raised by turning the middle screw in the feed point, with the screw driver on the small steel wrench. Turning to the right will raise, and to the left, will lower the point.

It should never rise more than one thirty-second of an inch above the plate, or enough to raise the hemmer slightly.

 The feed is always adjusted properly when the machine leaves the office.



PLAIN GLASS.



SIDE-CUT GLASS.



CORDER GLASS.

*The Plain Glass* is for all ordinary sewing and stitching.

*The Side-Cut Glass* is for stitching close to, and parallel with very thick seams, and also to be used with the plate gauge, for narrow tucking, etc., where it is desirable to place the gauge very near the needle.

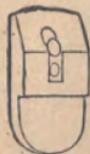
*To Cord with the Corder Glass.*—Insert the corder glass into the presser-foot. Place the cord between the cloth where you desire to stitch it, and crowd it into its place as close as possible with the point of the scissors or some similar instrument, by rubbing it along near the cord on top of the cloth. Place the work under the presser-foot, with the cord in the crease in the bottom of the glass, and stitch as usual.



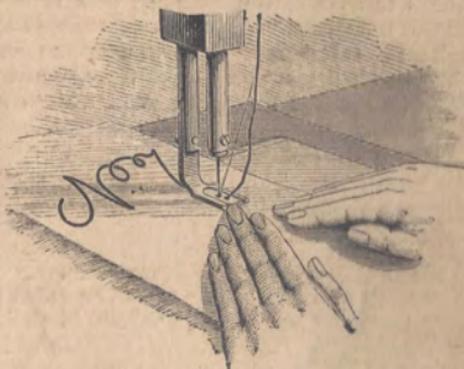
GATHERING GLASS.

**To Gather.** Insert the gathering glass into the presser-foot; use for the upper thread a much larger one than usual, say No. 36 for ordinary muslin, while you use the ordinary size, say 70 below. Make the tension of the upper thread tight, and that of the under thread as loose as possible. Stitch the cloth where it is to be gathered, regulating the full.

ness by means of the feed; the longer the stitch the greater will be the fullness. If the fullness is too great even with the shortest stitch, reduce the upper tension. If desirable in any case sew with threads as above, with the upper tension only tight enough to gather the work slightly, and finish by drawing up the upper thread by hand.



BRAIDER GLASS.

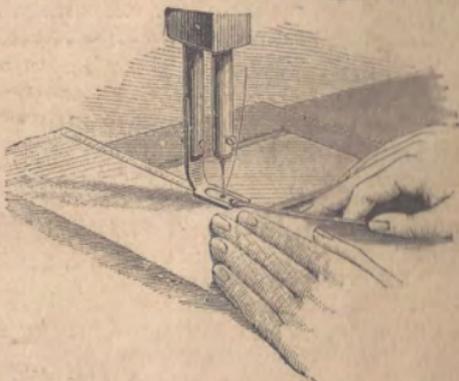


BRAIDING.

**To Braid.** Insert the braider glass in the presser-foot, pass the braid through the extra hole and under the needle, so that it may pass through it, and stitch the fabric where you wish to lay the braid. By having a pattern first stamped, or marked upon the goods, the braid may be stitched on in beautiful designs.



HEMMER.



**To Hem.** Insert the hemmer in place of the glass. Roll the corner of the cloth slightly, enter it into the scroll of the hemmer, and draw it along to the needle, and proceed to stitch as usual, and the hemmer will turn the hem; keep the edge of the cloth in the hemmer only far enough to surround

the tongue within the scroll, as if too much or too little is kept in the hemmer, it will leave a raw edge. If the seam is not on the edge of the hem, it is probably because the needle is bent, in which case spring it till it is perfectly true. If it does not then strike the hem right, it is because the presser-bar has been turned, in which case loosen the screw which holds the bar from turning and move the hemmer slightly in the direction required, and tighten the screw again firmly.

The hemmer is always in proper position when sent out, so that the needle will strike the hem in the proper place, and the bar should not be moved unless rendered necessary by accident.

To make a wide hem, fold the cloth over to the width of the hem desired, crease it down smoothly, and pass the edge through the hemmer, which will turn the edge under while it is being stitched do

**To Fell with the Hemmer.** First seam up the two edges, one a little wider than the other; a good rule for getting them of the proper width is to keep the edge of the upper piece of cloth under the notch, in the end of the hemmer, and let the under piece project beyond the upper as far as the side of the hemmer. Then open the cloth and pass it under the presser-foot, allowing the raw edge to pass through the hemmer, which will turn it under as in hemming.

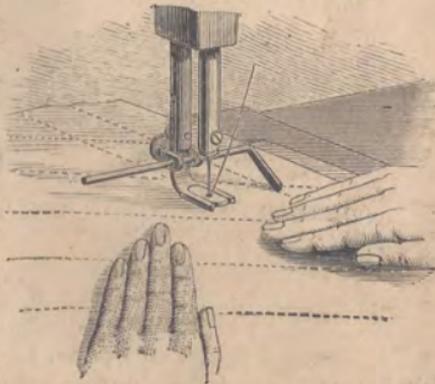
Nearly the whole secret in felling is in getting the edges the proper width in sewing the first seam.



**The Plate Gauge** is attached to the plate by means of the extra thumb-screw, and is used for stitching at a regular distance from an edge.

**To Quilt.** Attach the quilting gauge to the presser-foot, as seen in the cut and adjust it to the width desired.

Let the finger of the gauge rest upon the cloth plate for a guide, while stitching the first seam, then raise the finger enough to let the quilt pass under without touching, and keep the seam last stitched directly under the finger, to insure the seams being equal distances apart.



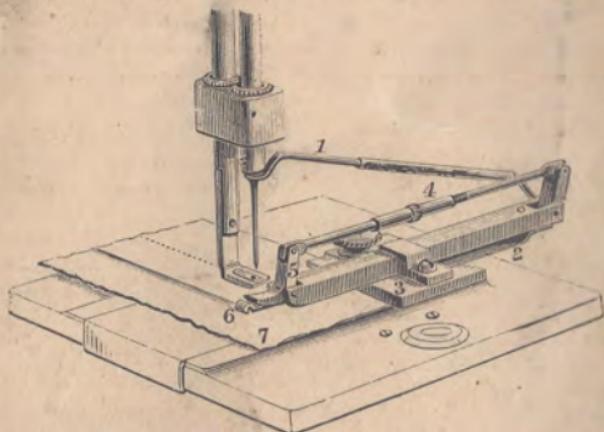
QUILTING.

**To Stitch Shirt Bosoms.** Set the gauge as far from the needle as you wish to have the stitching from the edge of the

fold or plait, and guide the work so that the edge of the plait will follow the guage.

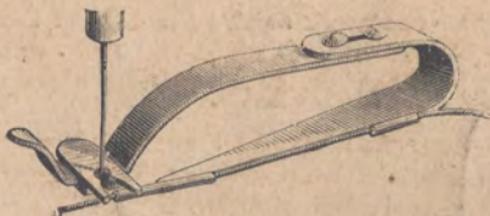
### EXTRA ATTACHMENTS.

*Various attachments for special kinds of work are made, among which are the following, which may be purchased from our agents.*



**Improved Tuck Maker.** Insert the loose end of the connection (4) into the tube of the same, and attach the marker to the cloth-plate by means of the screw which accompanies it; setting the gauge (3) as far from the needle as you desire the width of the tuck, and after threading the needle, place the end of the operating lever (1) under the end of the needle-bar, with the needle passing through the eyelet. Loosen the clamp screw on the gauge and set the creaser (6) as far forward of the needle as you wish to fold the cloth for the next tuck, and tighten the screw. Regulate the creaser to make a good mark by means of the connection. Turning the tube to screw the screw out, increases, and in, diminishes the pressure. (Have only pressure enough to make a good mark).

If the cloth does not follow the gauge evenly, it is usually because the gauge does not stand true. If, when the gauge does stand true, the cloth works away from the gauge, it is because the point of the needle is sprung too far back (*i. e.* towards the gauge), and if the cloth climbs upon the gauge, the needle is sprung too far forward. *See that the needle goes perfectly true through the hole in the cloth-plate.* Oil the joints at the back end of the tucker and the operating lever where the rod slides in the tube, and occasionally put the least drop possible in the joints of the rocking-foot (5) at the front end. (If too much oil is put there, it may run down and soil the

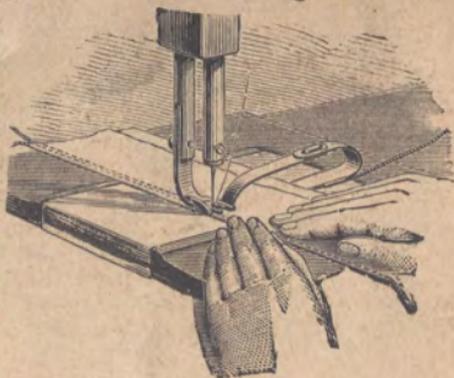


CORDER.

**To Cord.** Insert the steel-corder into the presser-foot, in place of the glass, as shown in the cut. Draw the cord through the tube, and place one thickness of cloth above and the other below it and stitch as usual; being careful to guide the cloth so as to lay the cord close up in the fold, or to the cord last laid.

(The tube should be so set as to deliver the cord into the groove in the bottom of the corder, and the presser-foot so set as to bring the line of stitching close to the cord).

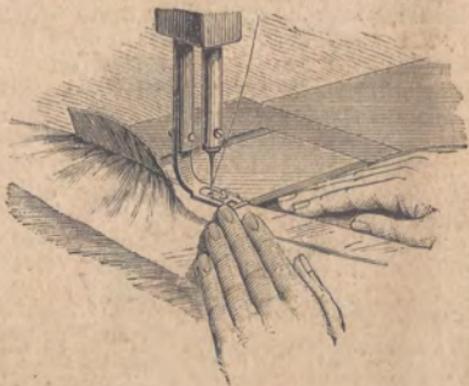
goods. The under side of the rocking-foot may require oiling if used constantly, especially by steam power. If so, oil the edge of a bit of cloth slightly and draw it under the rocking-foot.



CORDING.



RUFFLER.



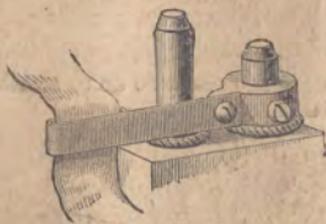
RUFFLING.

**To Ruffie.** Insert the ruffler in place of the glass. Always use a fine thread, 70 or 80, and needle to correspond. Insert the ruffler in the lower guide and below the

flat spring which is beneath the presser-foot, and the cloth to which you wish to sew it in the upper guide and above the flat spring and draw them along to the needle. Set the machine for a long stitch. Now make a few stitches very slowly, and regulate the length of stitch upon the upper thickness of cloth, by means of the little lever upon the ruffler, moving it towards the needle to shorten, and from it, to lengthen the stitch. Regulate it by this means so that the stitch is quite short, that the gathers may be fine, then regulate the fullness of the ruffle by the feed of the machine, lengthening the feed to increase, and shortening it to diminish the fullness.

**NOTE.**—The little lever on the ruffler regulates the stitch by moving the flat spring so as to cover up more or less of the feed to prevent it from catching the upper piece of cloth. The above instructions for regulating the length of stitch and fullness of the ruffle must be borne in mind.

It will often be found most convenient to gather and stitch the ruffle upon a narrow strip or band, and afterwards sew to the garments, using the band for a facing. The pressure on the presser-foot should be quite light for ruffling light, but should be greater for heavy material.

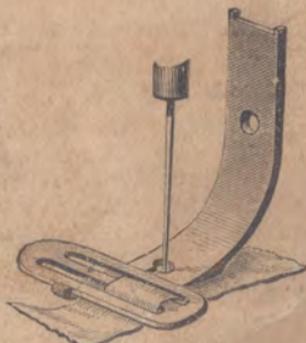


**BRAID HOLDER.**

**To Braid with the Braid Holder.** Place the braid holder on the presser-foot bar, as shown in the cut, and fasten it by means of the screw. Let the braid pass through the eyelet at the end of the braid holder, and thence into the braider glass, as before described; then turn the oil cup, which surrounds the presser-foot bar near

the top, till it comes against the braid holder, and raises the presser-foot slightly from the plate, not so high but that the feed will move the cloth properly, and yet high enough so that when the feed is down the glass will press but slightly upon the cloth. The needle being at that time down forms a pivot, and the cloth can be turned with the greatest facility to follow the pattern. In making sharp corners a good rule is to turn the cloth part way and take one or more stitches, or enough to feed the cloth about the width of the braid and then complete the turning. This will prevent the braid from turning up edgewise on the sharpest corners.

The braid holder may also be used with the seam-stay foot or trimmer, and with the Binder to serve as a support or guide for the binding. Though in that case, it should not rest upon the oil cup as above.



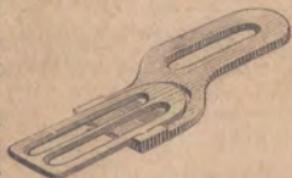
SEAM-STAY FOOT.

**The Seam-Stay Foot or Trimmer**, is used in some kinds of manufacturing, in stitching stay binding over seams to strengthen them, and also in stitching trimming upon children's clothing.

Remove the steel presser-foot and insert the seam-stay foot in its place. Pass the stay binding up through the first, and down through the second slot, adjust the gauge to the width of the binding and the presser-foot so that the needle will strike the binding in the proper place. To use the above as a trimmer, insert the trimming the same as the stay binding and guide the garment to stitch the trimming in the place desired.

**The Seam-Stay Gauge** is used for the same purpose as the seam-stay foot, but for stitching stay binding upon the under side of the seam.

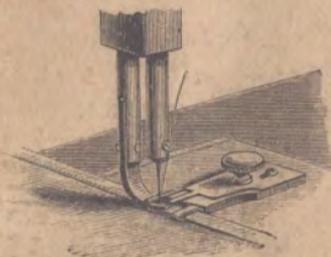
Attach this stay gauge to the cloth plate with the flat headed screw accompanying it, and adjust it so that the needle will strike the binding as desired. Insert the binding as in the seam-stay foot, but pass the seam to be stayed above the gauge and under the presser-foot, and guide the seam so as to stitch the binding as near the seam as is desired.



SEAM-STAY GAUGE.



BINDER.



BINDING.

**To Bind.** Pass the end of the binding through the binder and set the guides to the width of the binding.

Attach the binder to the cloth plate by means of the thumb-screw and substitute the presser-foot which accompanies the binder for the ordinary one. Adjust the binder upon the cloth plate, so that the needle will strike the binding in the proper place. Pass the edge of the material through the binder and stitch as usual.

# WHEELER & WILSON M'FG CO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

44 Fourteenth St., Union Square, New York.

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WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.  
**Sewing Machines,**  
*44 14th St., Union Square, New York.*